HOME, HOPE AND HAPPINESS. What placed breathing stirs at Ivywall?

Not thine, though calm thou simmberest, lov-ing Wife,
But hers, whom Heaven, to glad our lone hearts' call. Gave to our lessening life.

We looked not for the gift, although we

Sufficient to ourselves we sought to be: And when forbidden love-thoughts round in We fied: they would not fiee:

I said unto myself: "Be resolute 'Tis not for thee, a father's anxious joy! But when thy own sad voice in death is mule Death shall not all destroy!

Immortal children, born of thee, shall live, The music mysteries of heart and brain; And Verse, creative, to the world shall give Thy many-self again!"

And she, who slumbers by our slumbering child, Said to her heart; "Be still, or only speak Comfort to him their lov'st! Be recon To fate, nor further seek !"

Broad-spreading were the maples; bending low, To touch the roses, were the willow trees; Among them sprang the fount, and to and fro Waved plume-like in the breeze: And clambered in the sun the large-leafed

That nurtures in its veins a nectared bliss; And in the dowy shade-Time's pride and The ivy rivaled this!

And in the sultry day—at sunrel hour— Or neath the soft, fond beaming of the moon, Came friends, with converse fair, to cheer our

And music's heavenly boon. Too swift the shadow o'er the dial stole, Too swift the sunset darkened into night The moon's glad globe too swift away would

Then, for our heart-delight. These were the pleasures-these and many

That made our summer garden passing dear; And even when the summer grace was o'er, [ There frowned no winter hore!

Bright was the fire—the heavy curtains felt— The lamps revived the day; and triends again, Păintings and books and song—and all was

And the storm's howling vain So the world called us happy-rich in love, Nor very poor in what the world esteemed But Eden's bliss know yet a biiss above, And we had only dreamed!

Ah, if the world had seen our home to-day! We stood upon the balcony; my arms Were cradle-wreathed for little Eva May; My wife bent o'er her charms:

The wind was playing with the leaves. The Hearing no more her mother's fondling

Gazed on the rustling wonder-gazed-and And, like an eager bird's

Preparing wings, her rounded arms moved first, And fluttered, as to bear away our prize: To save her from the skies! SEATON DONOHO

MR. DEMPSEY ACQUITTED.

He Bursts Into Tears on the Announce ment of the Verdict. The jury in the case of William H. Demp-

sey, charged with presenting false vouchers to the bureau of medicine and surgery of the Navy Department, after being out all night, came into the criminal court yester-day afternoon at 1:50 with a verdiet of ac-

night, came into the criminal court yester-day afternoon at 1:50 with a verdiet of acquittal.

The utmost silence prevailed as the jury filed in and took their seats. The defendant, while trying to appear calm, showed that he was inhoring under a heavy nervous strain, but faced the panel manfully.

In response to the inquiry of the clerk, Foreman Owen, in a loud voice, announced the verdict of the jury as "not guilty." Scarcely had the words left the foreman's lips ere Mr. Dempsey burst into tears, and, with his head in his hands, leaned upon the table and shook with emotion. He was immediately surrounded by his friends, who extended their congratulations and accompanied him out of court.

The jury stood on their first ballot nine for acquittal and three for conviction. This was the last case the government had against Mr. Dempsey here, but there are two remaining in Boston. The only case remaining here is that of Mr. Drew, assigned for trial next Monday, and it is presumed it will be called on that day. The, opinion prevails generally with the public that, in the face of the result met with in the preceding trials, the government can save both time and expense by abandoning this one and proceeding to other and more important matters awaiting the consideration of the court.

PARTIES can have every luxury at the Hotel Arno, Sixteenth street, between 1 and K north-west, and will be charged only for meals taken in the house. The hotel is the most thoroughly equipped for every comfort, and the charges reasonable.

Discussing the K. of L. A large audience assembled at Odeor Hall last night, by invitation of the Carriage-makers' Assembly, K. of L., to listen to the discussion of matters per-taining to the organization of the Knights of Labor. George Hoge presided, and he introduced the following speakers: J. J. McNamara, Paul T. Bowen, Kalph Bulmont, of Elmira, N. Y., and Joseph Fanning. The arguments were in advocacy of the strength-ening of the mutual good feeling between the employer and the employe. Each speaker was greeted with applause. listen to the discussion of matters per

Parties wanting elegant apartments, where they will be charged only for meals taken, should call at the Hotel Arno, Sixteenth street, between I and K streets northwest. Every-thing new and first class. Location convenient to uptown hotels and theaters.

JOTTINGS UNDER THE DOME. A bill removing the political disabilities of George G. Storrs, of Texas, was passed by the Senate yesterday.

Senator Walihail yesterday presented the credentials of J. Z. George as a functor from the state of Mississippi.

The House committee on commerce has ex-tended the time for arguments on the interstate commerce bill, and will devote Feb. 5, 8, and 8 to the subject.

Mr. Platt has offered a resolution that was referred to the committee on rules, providing that executive noninuitions shall be reafter be considered in open sessions of the Senate. A resolution offered by Mr. Edmunds calling on the Secretary of the Navy for copies of the drawings and report of the recent survey of the Nicaragua canal route by Liour. Menocal has been adopted by the Senate.

The representatives of the "Red" steamship line have been invited to appear before the House committee on postoffices and postroads in Feb. 4, to address the committee on transportation. Dr. Norvin Green, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Hou. H. D. Money have also been invited to address the committee on the postal telegraph question Feb. 2.

A resolution officed by Mr. Epstis, here

postal telegraph question Feb. 2.

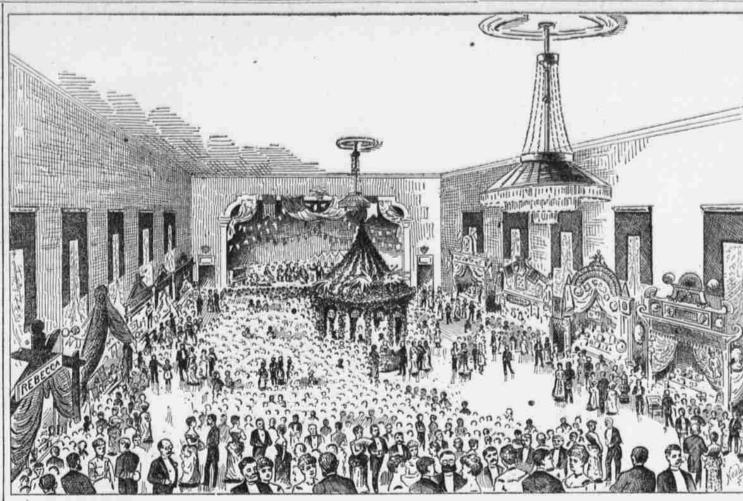
A resolution offered by Mr. Eustis has been agreed to directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Secate whether any instructions had been issued to the assistant treasurer 18 New Orleans to refuse to receive silver doints on deposit and issue therefor certificates, or whether he had been instructed to receive only a limited amount of such silver doilars, and, if such instructions had been issued, to inform the Secate the reasons upon which they were hared.

based.

The House committee on labor will hear a delegation next Monday from the National Tester Carriers' Association in advocacy of the extension of the cight hour law to letter carriers. The Sume Masons' Association of Washington will also appear before the committee in support of charges of employing inferior workmen which they have made against Architect Clark, of the employ. They charge that Mr. Clark revises to pay the wages paid by contractors, and that he employs laborors at mason work.

work,

Among the bills introduced in the Sanate yesternlay were the following: By Senator Binder: Providing that after thirty years service the adjutant inspector, paymaster, and quartermaster of the marine corps shall have the rank of lieutenant colonel, and, when retired after forty years service, the rank and pay of colonel, and otherwise regulating appointments and promotions on the staff of the corps. By Senator Ingalis: To make the eighth judical circuit of the United States consist of the states of Nebrasia. Kansas, Arkansas, and Cologado, Instead of Minnesota, Iowa, and Misseuri, as at bryesti, and to make the latter states the ninth circuit.



THE INITIAL NIGHT OF THE ISRAELITES' FAIR.



Simm Wolf Eight , Frenchent, Sumsyane , Link Members of the Hebrew Methor "Keyher Community & the Institution "Keyher , the Name!"

Cleveland

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your externed letter conveying to me Your felicitations on Theoceasian of the Gentermial Anniversary of my Natral day also heart is overflowing with sincere thankful ness to the Slost High for having traded me all my life, and there will for ever remain pashrined within my memory the grateful Jense I entertain for the manifestations of Kindness which I received from You and many valued friends, on my entering as well as on my completing the hundredth year of my existence I appreciate highly the token of friendship by which you

I appreciate highly the Token of friendship by which you have greatly honoured me, and servently pray that the Most Suprame may shield you and your families to at to enuble got to certifine your mosts exertions in the cause of Religion, in the cause of suffering humanity, and in the virodication of truth and furtice: I call monstlin, who is the Elemal Disposocofevents to inspire you with holy seal, that you may not rest until out the imporent sufferers from oppression will be relieved, and I seal and in peace in every paid of the globe Jam with test regards your very truty

THE HEBREW FAIR.

A Comprehensive Sketch of the Open-Night-A Facsimile of a Historic Let-

The accompanying sketch gives a good idea of the opening scene at the Hebrew fair for the benefit of their charities last Monday night. Speaker Carlisle is seen in the distance delivering his eloquent eulogy upon Hebrew generosity toward the

enlogy upon Hebrew generosity toward the sick, maimed, and afflicted.

The facsimile of the letter from the great Jewish philanthropist is written in the carnest vein that made Sir Mosses Monteflore so dear to the heart of his fellow-countrymen. It is a kind letter, inspired by the noblest of motives, and to the Hebrews of Washington is a gift which they will appreciate. Copies of the letter on inne paper and linen and silk handkerchiefs will be for sale at the flower stand at the bazar to-night by the young lady attendants. The cut of the letter was executed by Mr. Maurice Joyce as a donation to the fair.

More Hair on Her Head Than Ideas in It.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]
The women who go to masquerade parties often do not know what their costumes represent, and leave the matter to the reporters. One innocent remarked, "I said when I put on this dress I would be a sea nymph, but my husband said it would never do in the world for me to be a sea nymph, so you may put me down for anything you please."

BELGIUM AND BIMETALLISM. The Little Kingdom's Reasons for Join

ing the Latia Union. The President yesterday transmitted to the Scoate, in answer to Scoate resolution of the 9th of December, a letter from the Secretary of State, accompanied by information received from the United State minister to Belgium, in relation to the action of the Belgian government in concluding its adhesion to the monetary convention of the states comprising the Latin Union. In his letter to the President, the Secretary of State says: "A late dispatch from the United States minister to Belgium communicates the last act of the government of that country in connection with the monetary treaty between the states constituting the Latin Union, so-called. In view of the great interest and importance of the aubject I have deemed it proper to bring this incident in the history of Belgium's adhesion to the last convention of the silver-using countries to your attention, in order that you might, if deemed expedient, transmit the same for the information of Congress, believing it to be your intention to lay before the two houses all information from Europe which may tend to throw light on international action in connection with this important subject."

Accompanying the letter is a statement at great length made by the prime minister of Belgium to the chamber of representatives of the reasons that influenced the Belgian government in determining upon a renewal of the monetary convention. minister to Belgium, in relation to the action

The fruitless negotiations between France and Belgium, entered into several years ago, are recited, as are also the preliminaries leading up to the making of the supplementary convention submitted for approval to the chamber of representatives. The prime minister says the compromise made sanctions equally each of the two methods of liquidation that had been respectively advocated. Belgium agrees to remit one-half the balance in excess of her ecus off france cach in the manner decided by the French government as modified by important concessions in regard to the time of payment. France agrees that the other half shall not be repatriated otherwise than in the manner proposed by Belgium—that is to say, by the natural methods of trade and exchange Belgium engages not to modify her monetary system during five years from the dissolution of the union, so as not to impede the return of Belgium cus to her territory. France reserves the right to introduce into her monetary logislation all such modifications as may be necessary. The government (Belgium) does not close its eyes to the fact that this compromise does not relieve the country of sacrifices from which it had a right to except.

scape.

But in default of the understanding that But in default of the understanding that result would not have been attained, save by the adoption of measures replete with alfficulties; and the aburpt withdrawal of Belgium from the Latin Union, which would have teen the consequence thereof, would have added new and serious elements of dis-turbance to the difficulties of the pressur-situation. If the union is to be dissolved at the expiration of the new term fixed, Bel-gium has five years to prepare for that congium has five years to prepare for that con-

tingency. The vote of Belgium, says the premier, may be relied upon in advance in support of any measure hoding to the prolongation, consolidation, and extension of the union. Thus the time when the losses must be suffered in consequence of the demonetization of silver would be still further postponed, and the modification, always possible, in the relative value of the precious metals may prevent such losses entirely. The changes made in the old arrangement are treated in detail. Article 3 of the new convention renders it obligatory upon each of the contracting states to tory upon each of the contracting states to redeem from the public treasury of its state five franc pieces whose weight has been re-duced by abrasion beyond the legal toler-stee.

Article 8 modified the old provision by the Article 8 modified the old provision by the insertion of a new clause giving to each of the members of the Latin union the privilege of resuming the free coinage of sliver without the consent of its associates; "but of this privilege," says the premier, "Beigium will certainly never make use." The other changes are of a minor nature, relating to the condemnation of mutilated coin and counterfeits. A draft of the bill intended to carry the convention into effect is iclosed.

A Famous Singer Was Her Grandsire. [Now York Sun.]

Violet Wordsworth, a granddaughter of William Wordsworth, the English poet, was married at Ambleside the other day to a Liverpool solicitor named Jones, who thereupon changed his commonplace name to the more poetical one of Wordsworth.

PRE-EMPTION, HOMESTEAD, AND TIM BER-CULTURE ENTRIES.

The Modus Operandi Explained by an Expert, and the Laws on the Subject Stated, So That All Can Understand Their Meaning and Operation.

"What are the conditions upon which one may acquire title to public lands?" a REPUR-LICAN reporter asked of a clerk in the general land office.

"Your question," he replied, "cannot be answered in a breath. There are a number of methods provided by law for the disposal of the public domain. Each act or law contains provisions peculiar to itself,

and the requirements are various."
"Can one purchase land outright from the "Yes, in some localities there are lands

ubject to disposal in that way. In the

early days of our government all the lands, as rapidly as surveyed, were offered at puble cutery under proclamation by the Presdent, after due advertising, and such tracts as were offered but not disposed of at those public sales were thereafter subect to what is called private entry. Under this system, a person who desired to pur-hase land had only to present his application, describing the tracts, and make pay ment for the same at the rate of \$1.95 pe acre. It was never the intention of the gore. It was never the intention of the government to derive a profit from the pro-weds of sales of lands. The price per acro-was fixed at a figure that it was thought would compensate the government for the setual expenditures made for surveying the actual expenditures made for surveying the lands and transacting the business in concection with the conveyance of titles. There is very little land subject to this class of entry now. Under have applicable to Cali fornis, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington territory lands valuable chiefly for the timber upon them or the stone they may contain are subject to entry, under certain conditions, at \$2.50 per sere, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to one person. An alien may purchase land at ordinary private entry, but to make a stone or timber entry the applicant must be a citizen of the United States by birth or naturalization, or have declared his intention to become a citizen. In the former no proof is required. Before making an entry of the latter class the applicant must submit evidence showing that the land is unoccupied, unimproved, unilt for cultivation, and valuable mainly for the timber or stone thereon."

"Tell me something about the pre-emption laws."

"They provide that a resident upon the public lands shall have priority of right to

tion laws."
"They provide that a resident upon the public lands shall have priority of right to purchase, within a given period, a quantity or tract not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres. The persons who are entitled to or may avail themselves of the benefits of to or may avail themselves of the benefits of the pre-emption laws are heads of families, widows, or single persons over the age of twenty-one, who are citizens of the United States or who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who have not re-moved from their own lands in the same state or territory to reside upon the public lands, and who are not owners of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any state or territory. Any lands belonging to the United States the Indian title to which has been extinguished, surveyed or magrhas been extinguished, surveyed or unsurveyed, unless reserved by competent authority, are subject to settlement under the pre-emption laws. Where the lands are not surveyed, however, no definite proceedings can be had as to the completion of

"What should I do first If I wanted to pre-empt a quarter section"

"The proceedings necessary are, first, to make settlement on the land. By settlement actual residence is not necessarily understood. Any act that will serve as notice to all comers that the tract is claimed, such as breaking a part of the land, building a house or laying a foundation for one, or clearing a portion of the tract if it be brush or timber land, is deemed a settlement, but before title can be acquired proof must be furnished showing that the party has actually resided upon the land and made it his exclusive home for a period—not fixed by law—of not less than six months, which has been adopted by the land department as sufficient to show good faith. After making settlement, if the tract is surveyed offered land, the party must tile with the register and receiver for the district in which the land is situated a declaration of his intention to enter the tract, giving a full and correct description of the same, within thirty days from the date of settlement. If the land is surveyed, but unoffered, he must file his declaratory statement with the district land officers within three months from settlement, and where the land has not been surveyed, but unoffered, he must file his declaratory statement with the district land officers within three months from settlement, and where the land has not been surveyed the filing must be presented within three months from the date of the receipt at the district land office of the approved plat of survey of the township in which his claim is situated. When the filing is for offered land, the proof of residence and cultivation must be presented and payment for the land made within one year from the date of filing. Filings for unoffered lands must be perfected by proof and payment within thirty months from the date of its presentation."

"What do you mean by offered and unoffered lands." "What should I do first If I wanted to

presentation."
"What do you mean by offered and unof-"Offered lands are those which have been exposed at public sale and not sold. Un-offered lands are those which have not been

exposed at public sale and not sold. Unoffered lands are those which have not been
so exposed."

"Are lands once offered always thereafter
subject to private entry?"

"Yes, unless they shall have been withdrawn subsequently in some manner. If
any kind of an entry be made for a tract of
offered land and afterward canceled the
land censes to be subject to private purchase, but is still considered offered land so
far as the rules applicable to pre-emption
entries are concerned. A pre-emption
filing—not completed by proof and payment—is not considered as esgregating the
land from the public domain, and does not
take it out of the class known as offered
lands. A mere filing is not a bar to the almission of an entry by some person other
than the one who made the filing, but any
such entry allowed is subject to the rights
of the party who has filed his declaratory
statement. If the pre-emptor who has his
claim of record makes the proof and payment required by law within the period
prescribed, any entry made subject to his
rights must be canceled; should be faile to
do so he would be in great danger of leaker prescribed, any entry made subject to his rights must be canceled; should be fall to rights must be canceled; should be fall to do so be would be in great danger of losing his claim, though in such cases the land office generally considers the equities and awards the land to the party in whose behalf they preponderate. "Has the land department authority to decide such cases on equitable principles ""That is a question respecting which legal authorities differ. It is contended by some that the jurisdiction of an executive department is legality confined to the execution

some that the jurisdiction of an executive de-partment is legally confined to the execution of the laws; that no equitable jurisdiction fies in such department, while others maintain the more liberal view and contend that the land officers have the right, in considering controversies between adverse claimants, to take cognizance of all phases of the same and base their action upon the legal and equitable rights of the parties. The prac-tice of following the latter course has been in vogue for so many years that, even if it in vegue for so many years that, even if it has not the sanction of written law, it has become established as an usage, and will probably never be abandoned." "How are homestead entries made, and

probably never be abandoned."

"How are homestead entries made, and what is required of this party prior to the issuence of patent to him?"

"A person to initiate an entry under the nemestead laws must have all the qualifications prescribed for pre-emptors, though the right to make such an entry is not affected by the ownership of or removal from other lands. A patent cannot legally be issued under the homestead laws to a person not a citizen of the United States. A foreign-born person who has declared his intention to become a citizen may initiate a homestead larry, but cannot perfect the same until he shall have completed his naturalization. Application must be made in writing, describing the land to be entered, and prescated to the register and receiver at the proper district the land office, with an affidavit showing that the applicant is legally qualified to make the entry; that the entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person and that the applicant has not before had the benefit of the homestead law. At the time of making the entry the party is required to pay a fee of \$10 for an entry of more than eighty and not exceeding 100 acres, or \$5 for an entry of more than eighty and not exceeding 100 acres, or \$5 for an entry of more than eighty and not exceeding 100 acres, or \$5 for an entry of not more than eighty and not exceeding 100 acres, or \$5

and a sum—known as register and receive."

commissions—equal to 2 per cent of the total value of the land. In the so-called Pacific states and territories, viz.: California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Newada, Utah, Arisona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, the register and receiver's commissions are 3 per cent. of the value of the land, the office or government fee being the same as in other localities.

"After the entry is made the party is required to establish an actual residence on the land within all mouths, though, in the discretion of the commissioner, this period may be extended to one year for climatic hindrances, and continue the same for a period of five years, during which the land must be cultivated and improved. It is not imperatively required that the entryman must personally remain inpon the land every moment of the five years. He may be temperarily absent for purposes of business or pleasure during brief periods; but should he remove from the land—that is, charge his residence and remain absent for more than six months—his entry would be liable to contest and cancellation on the should he remove from the land—that is, cliange his residence and remain absent for more than six months—his entry would be lisble to contest and cancellation on the ground of shandoment. At the expiration of five years from the date of entry, or within two years from the expiration of that period, final proof may be made, and upon the payment of register and receiver's commissions equal to the commissions paid at date of entry, final receipt and certificate will be issued entitling the party to a patent for the land. If the party does not desire to reside upon and entitiate the land for the full period of five years he may make proof and payment for the tract as provided by pre-emption law."

"Has not the commissioner recently made a decision of some inportance respecting this provision of the law?"

"Yes, it is now held that a person who has had the benefit of the pre-emption law cannot avail himself of this—commutation as it is called—provision of the homestead laws. I suppose, though I do not know that an actual case has ever then presented, that this decision would also operate to defaur from the privilege of pre-emption a person who had previously commuted a homestead."

"What privileges have, ex-soldiers over

"What privileges have ex-soldiers over ordinarycitizons under the homestead laws?" "A person under the ago of 21, who served fourteen days or more in the army served foniteen days or more in the army or navy during the war of the rebellion, may make a home-stead catry, and a foreign-born person who rendered such service may initiate an entry without the formality of occlaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States. In making final proof an ex-solder may chaim and receive credit for the period of his military service—not exceeding four years—in licu of residence upon and cultivation of the land. That is to say, a person who served four years or more may make final proof at the expiration of one year from the date of entry. They can file their claims by attorney."

torney."
"What are soldiers' additional home-

"What are soldiers' additional homesticads?"

"When the original homestead law was enacted the maximum quantity of land which could be taken by one person was fixed at 160 acres at \$1.25, or 80 acres of \$2.50 land. Many soldiers made entries for the smaller quantity of high-priced land, and Congress afterward passed a law by which soldiers and salions might enter 160 acres of the \$2.50 lands, and those who had prior to that time made entries for a less quantity might make additional entries for so much lands as would, with these already entered, aggregate the full quantity of 160 acres. Where the beneficiaries of this act had fully compiled with legal requirements respecting their original entries, they were not required to reside upon the land embraced in their additionals. The law did not require that the original and additional homesteads should cover contiguous, or adjoining lands. To facilitate the business under this law, and for the information of registers and receivers, the general land office at one time issued certificates in the names of persons found entitled to additional lands, to be used in the location of their additional homesteads. These certificates were ostensibly not transferable, but, as a matter of fact, were almost universally transferred by means of ingeniously constructed powers of attorney. These became a commercial commodity, and the name soldiers' additional scrip' has been applied to them. Those calling for small quantities of land have been sold as high as \$15 to \$20 per acre. The average price at present is about \$12. Commissioner McFarland discontinued the practice of issuing certificates of this kind, since which time persons entitled to preemption privileges cutilied to make homestead arties."

"Are any persons not entitled to preemption privileges cutilied to make homestead arties."

district land offices."

"Are any persons not entitled to preemption privileges entitled to make homestead entries?"

"Beside the young soldiers and saffers
mentioned above—of whom there are none
now—I believe that Indians who have
severed their tribal relations are the only
beneficiaries of the homestead laws who
cannot initiate pre-emption entries."

"What are the scaled features of the time

"What are the special features of the tim-ber culture law?"
"This law applies only to lands naturally devoid of timber. Only one-quarter of any section can be taken under it—and entries are restricted to 160 acres or less—by one person. A timber-culture entry cannot legally be made for land forming a part of a section upon which there is or lass, been a section upon which there is or has a natural growth of timber. The fee required at time of making a timber-culture entry is the same as required by homestead law, but the register and receiver's commissions are fixed at \$4 on each entry, regardless of the quantity or value of the land embraced, with a like sum at the time of making final proof. Within one year from the date of entry five acres must be broken, where the entry is for 160 acres; and a proportionate amount where the entry is for a smaller quantity, and during the second year the plowed land must be cultivated to crop or otherwise, and five acres additional must be broken. During the third year the five acres first broken must be planted to crop or otherwise, such as the cultivated to crop or otherwise. During the fourth year the timber on the first five acres must be cared for, and the second five acres must be planted to timber. At the expiration of cight years, or within five years from the expiration of that period, final proof may be made. It must show that not less than twenty-seven hundred trees were planted on each of the ten acres; that the trees have been cultivated and protected for not less than cight years, not acre acre growing at least six hundred and seventy-five living, thrifty trees to cach acre planted. Any person who is the head of a a natural growth of timber. The fee required at time of making a timber-culture

growing at least six hundred and seventy-live living, thrifty trees to each acre-planted. Any person who is the head of a family, or 21 years of age, a citizen of the United States, or has declared his inten-tion to become such, who has made no timber-culture entry, is critified to the benefits of the act.

timber-culture cutry, is entitled to the benefits of the act."

"Why is it that so many fraudulent entries are made under this law?"

"I suppose that the prime cause is that sentiment which seems to prevail throughout the country, to the effect that it is no crime to swindle the government. The facilities for making fraudulent entries under this law are much greater than those offered by any other law under which an entry segregating the land from the public domain can be made. The affidavit can be executed before any officer within the land district authorized to administer eaths, and sent with the application and fee and commissions to the register and receiver by mail. After the entry is admitted the party can hold the laud for one year without any expense, as no contest against the entry can be instituted until after one year from the date of entry. This affords splendid opportunities for speculation, by selling out—at a handsoon advance over the outley—a relinquishment of the entry, to someone who wants the land. In the event that no contest is begun against the entry the time which a person who has initiated the same may hold a claim to the land is limited only by the period prescribed by law for making final proof. Entries are often made by unscrupulous notaries public in fictitious names. When a customer for the claim is found a power of attorney is easily constructed by the notary and a relinquishment executed. I know of one case where a firm entered contest against a timber culture entry alleging among other things that no such person as the entry man named in the papers had ever been seen in the vicinity. An examination of the papers relating to the entry disclosed the fact that the afficial to the fact th had been executed before a member of the firm, and that he, as notary public, certified to the fact that the entryman appeared be-fore him and subscribed to the same."

"What are land warrants and how are they used?"

"Land warrants are certificates issued by the commissioner of pensions to persons

"Land warrants are certificates issues by the commissioner of pensions to persons found to be entitled to bounty lands for military services prior to 1850. They are issued for various quantities from forty acres upward. They can be used in only

such cases as each might be employed, and are therefore not very valuable."

such cases as cush might be employed, and are therefore not very valuable." What is supreme court and surveyor general secrips."

"They are scrips issued to persons who have surrendered old Spanish and other grants to the government and accepted the certificates in payment. They are like military bounty land warrants in their application to entries of the public lands and are worth about the same per agre, not more worth about the same per agre, not more worth about the same per acre, not more than one dollar and fifteen cents."

A REMARKABLE CONCERT.

Four Pupils of the Royal College for the Blind Perform Wonderfully.

A concert was given last night at All

Souls' Church by artists educated at the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, of London, England.

resence of the President, several members her phrosing so neat and musicianly, that her effort was appreciated and much en-joyed. The feature of the concert was the piano playing of Mr. Alfred Hollins, whose work was really important and deserved more than a passing notice, o Tplay any composition of Liest demands great technical skill, and the concerto in E flat is one of the most difficult things the great master her William Though it is called a concerto in one move meet, it has practically several parts with varied tempi and new themes, requiring delicate and scholarly treatment. It fairly teems with difficulties, and only a planist with great execution would attempt the teems with difficulties, and only a planist with great execution would attempt the work. Briefly, Mr. Hollins proved his claim to rank as an artist by his masterly performance of the concerto. He played it with perfect case, and surmounted the technical obstacles without the least trouble, seemingly, while he at no time forgot his duty as interpreter of the composer, as evisced in his careful phrasing, a judicious use of the pedals, and at times a vigor that contrasted well with the passages recutring years of age—and is to be congratulated on his success, for his playing, considering his youth and the discouraging misfortune of being without sight, is remarkable. He was ably sessized in the concert by Miss Gilbert, who is also a planiste of good ability. The evening was a most enjoyable one, and was interesting musically and us an evidence of the artistic attainments possible for the blind.

PAYMASTER SMITH'S CASE

The Finding of the Court-Martial Approved and Promulgated by the President.

The sentence imposed by the general court-martial in the case of Paymaster General J. A. Smith, U. S. N., having been ap proved by the Secretary of the Navy, and proved by the Secretary of the Navy, and confirmed by the President, was promul-gated yesterday at the Navy Department. The charges upon which Paymaster Gen-eral Smith was arraigned and tried wers two, the first being "scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals," and the second, "culpable inefficiency in the verformance of duty."

and the second, "calpable inefficiency in the performance of duty."

The court found him guilty on both barges, and sentenced him "to be distincted and the performance of the form the position of chief of the ureau of provisions and clothing in the performance of the Navy; to be suspended to not rank and duty as a pay inspector or urbough pay for three years, and to retain is present number in his grade during that cried."

according to the findings of the court, sisted "in scandalizing and diagracing service by subordinating the interests of the government to those of a favored contrac-

correment to those of a favored contractor, and by resorting to irregular and aniawful methods to accomplish that end."

The specifications, as proved, under the charge of cultable inefficiency in the performance of duty on the part of Paymaster General Smith, embrace, according to the court, "the making of contracts for excessive quantities of supplies at times when they were not needed, and the failure to enforce legal contracts when supplies were needed.

THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE. Attorney General Garland Refuses the Request for Information.

The breach over the nominations has if anything been widered. The President has put his foot down on the request for information, and the Republican senators will probably hold a caucus to day to determine what can be done. The Attorney General has sent a letter to the Senate in answer to the resolution for "all documents and papers in relation to the management and conduct of the office of United States at-torney for the southern district of Ala-lama," in which, after acknowledging the receipt of the resolution in question, he says:

receipt of the resolution in question, he says:

"In response to said resolution the President of the United States directs me to say that the papers which were in this department relating to the illness of J. D. Bennett, recently nominated to said office, having been already sent to the judiciary committee of the Senate, and the papers and decuments which are mouthout in the said resolution and still remaining in the custody of this department, having exclusive efference to the anapension by the President of George M. Dustin, the late incumbent of the office of district attorney of the United States for the southern district of Alabama, it is not considered that the public interests will be promoted by compliance with said resolution and the trater basen of the papers and documents they in mentiched to the Senate in executive resion."

Virginia for the Silver Dollar. At a regular meeting of the Virginia Democratic Association, at their rooms in the Gunton building, last evening, Hon. T. C. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, made a most in-teresting speech. He strongly advocated tariff reform, and was for the silver dollar all the time. He said that he represented a constituency, which, if a gold paper and silver dollar was laid before them to select from, would always take the silver dollar.

Changes in the Marshal's Office-The following appointments were yester-ay made by Marshal Wilson: Arthur Me-Dermett, bailiff, to fill vacancy; Jas. F. Fewards, build, vice Gass; Joshua J. Clark, ballff, vice Jahraus; Maurice A. Josee, ballff, vice Eakin; Lewis Pierce, vin driver, vice Crusor.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have cen issued: Joseph Pollard and Susie Garrett, C. F. Sontag and Lulu G. Hortz, John W. Oberry and Maggle G. Mays, both of litel mond, Va.

Sick and bilious headache and all derango-ments of stomach and bowels cured by Dr. Petreo's Peliets, or anti-bilious granules. Price, 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow wasta of virtues. By druggists,